

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.  
Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 124

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—DON CARLOS  
DE BAZAN.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and  
10th St.—THE TWELVE TRAPDOORS.WOOD'S MUSIC OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, corner  
of 11th St.—MADAME JULY. Performance every evening.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF MON-  
QUITO.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE BRIGAND'S PET-  
TION—THE MURDERED WATERMAN.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st. between 5th and 6th av.—  
A WILD HUNT—TOOLES.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
THE SCOUNDREL OF SCANDAL.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—NEW VERSION OF  
MACBETH. Matinee at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PRO-  
FROG.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—GRAND VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT.MR. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
THE COLLIER LAW—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 8th Broadway—COMIC VOCAL-  
ISM, REBELLION, &c. Matinee at 3 1/2.TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—COMIC  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTREL, &c. Matinee at 3 1/2.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTREL.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTREL, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway—PRO-  
FROG.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOVER'S MIN-  
STRELS—BINES THE FIDELIA, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

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## PROGRESS OF THE HERALD.

During the last week the average daily mass of advertisements in this journal of all descriptions was about forty-three columns, or something over seven compact pages in small type—a greater average than that of any preceding week since the issue of our first number.

In a corresponding ratio our daily circulation has been and continues to be steadily and rapidly increasing.

In its advertisements and circulation, the HERALD having been for many years a recognized reflex and index of the prosperity and expansion of this great commercial and financial metropolis and of its fluctuations in business affairs, we may submit our enlarging prosperity of this season as a fair indication of a general revival of business here and throughout the country.

From present appearances, looking at the growth of the city itself, and of its surrounding suburban cities and villages on Long Island, Staten Island, and in New Jersey, Westchester and Connecticut, and at the increasing demands of our advertisers and subscribers within this radius, and from all parts of the Union, the Continent and the civilized world, we expect soon to be required to issue a daily quadruple HERALD, and to meet a demand which we are prepared to meet, raising from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand copies every day in the year.

## The Financial Condition of the Country—The Prospect Before Us.

The country is prosperous, trade generally is active, and the income of the national government exceeds the expenditures nearly a hundred millions a year. The only exception, or, to be more precise, partially exceptional case to this general flourishing state of things is that of the farmers of the West. The great cost of transportation to the Atlantic seaboard of the produce of the West practically excludes their produce, at present prices, from foreign markets. They cannot pay the freight and compete with Russia and other agricultural countries in European markets. There is, consequently, a vast accumulation and glut of the products of the soil in the West. With this exception the industrial pursuits of the whole country are in a prosperous condition. The South, probably, is more prosperous than any other section, considering the great amount of labor and money that was needed to repair the disastrous effects of the war. The manufactures of New England and the Middle States are, for the most part, in a healthy and progressive condition, though the high tariff protectionists, from a selfish motive, endeavor to show they are not so. The import trade continues large, giving great activity to mercantile business and a vast revenue to the government. The tide of immigration swells more and more, which brings money and labor to the country and increases its productions.

We adverted yesterday to the flattering condition of the national finances as exhibited by the monthly statement of the public debt. Indeed, the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury from month to month for some time past have shown the revenue to be far larger than the expenditures and increasing all the time. Though taxation, which keeps the Treasury in such a plethoric state, is heavy, and too heavy, no doubt, the people are able to bear it. Such is the well-to-do condition of the people generally, industry is so well paid and there is such a demand for labor, that few suffer. No other country in the world could bear the same weight of taxation without feeling the burden oppressive. We do not express this as an argument to support excessive taxation. There is no reason to exact so large a revenue from the people because they are able to bear it. On the contrary, it should be reduced to the lowest possible amount that an economical administration and the exigencies of the government would admit. We merely state the fact to show the wealth, resources and industrial productiveness of the country. And all this is increasing from year to year to an extent that was never known before in the history of nations. A quarter of a century from this time there will be, probably, nearly a hundred millions of inhabitants in the United States. We have at present almost every product of the soil needed for the sustenance of man or that enters into commerce. The vast extent of our territory and the varied productions of our prolific soil make this the richest country on the globe. And in what other country can be found such a variety of climate, such mineral wealth, such advantages for manufacturing and such means of cheap water communication? Then what is not our free, independent, industrious, intensely active and ambitious population capable of accomplishing? Looking at all these things there is nothing to fear and everything to hope for in the future financial condition of the country; and as to the national debt, that is comparatively a bagatelle.

Still this country, like every other, must expect to pass through temporary difficulties and financial trouble. At present we are swimming along pleasantly in the sunshine of prosperity. Even the financial quacks and theorists at Washington, with all their crude measures, have not stayed our progress materially. They have, however, laid the foundation for some temporary trouble hereafter, and it will be well to look that in the face. The men who have been at the head of the Treasury Department, and those in Congress who have shaped the financial policy of the government, have done all they could to increase our indebtedness abroad. By sending, or rather by driving, our securities abroad they have imagined they were obtaining foreign capital and benefiting the country. Their great aim has been to appreciate our credit, as they call it, abroad, and to induce foreigners to take our securities. This is just such an expedient as the spendthrift resorts to for relieving present necessity, without considering that pay day must come some time and that his subsistence will be consumed by the interest he has to pay on the debt. Our national debt has been going abroad at a great rate to pay for imported luxuries and to make up the balance of trade against us. Over a thousand millions of government bonds, probably, are now held in Europe, besides State bonds, railroad and other securities, and they are still going. The interest to be paid to foreigners on government securities alone is not less than sixty millions of dollars in gold a year. This is a perpetual drain of specie from the country. We may continue for a while to pay this interest in more bonds; we may make up the balance of trade by securities, and class these with exports; but we are getting more and more in debt, and the yearly drain of specie becomes greater. If the purchase money of our bonds were applied to opening our resources and increasing the productions of the soil, that, in the end, might prove advantageous; but it goes to pay for imports—for luxuries which are consumed, and which leave nothing to show afterwards. The day of reckoning must surely come, and it will be wise to prepare in the best manner we can for it. What we want is to increase our products—the products of the soil, mines, manufactures—and to provide the means of getting them to market. We want to add to the variety of our productions, particularly coffee, sugar and other things from the tropical countries on our border, and to enlarge and extend our commerce. That is the way to make up the balance of trade and to pay for the foreign importations which our luxurious people consume, and not by sending our securities abroad, which only makes our people more and more the mere laborers for European capitalists. Nature gives us every advantage; but we require a better and more far-seeing financial policy.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—Nebraska speaks to the purpose in the request to her representa-

tatives in Congress to give their votes for cheap and good telegraphic intercommunication between all parts of the country by supporting the Postal Telegraph bill. Nothing less was to be expected from the clear heads of the people who make new States.

## The Piers and Wharves—The New Dock Commission.

There is probably no commission created by the City Charter more important than that of docks, which has just organized and, we presume, is ready to enter at once upon its duties. The condition of our wharves and piers has been for years a standing disgrace to the city. The meanest maritime town in all the world has more accommodations for shipping, according to its capacity, than this great seaport, which possesses more facilities than any other city on either Continent. We look now to the new commission to construct docks adequate to the wants of the metropolis, and we have some reason to hope for this result from the character of the men so wisely selected by the Mayor. They all have an intimate knowledge of the business requirements of the port in its relation to foreign commerce. They comprehend exactly the evil of our present system of piers and wharves and the necessity of a total reform. Such men as Wilson G. Hunt, John T. Agnew, Hugh Smith, William Wood and Richard M. Henry are not likely to make any mistakes, and the public can fully trust them with the critical and arduous duties entrusted to them.

These gentlemen have to begin at the beginning, and give us a girder of iron or stone docks clear round from the Battery on both rivers. The wooden structures erected a quarter of a century ago have melted away into a pestiferous nuisance. They stand to-day as a monumental warning that nothing of that kind will suit the present times. We want piers that will not require patching from day to day, but something that will endure for all time, like the fame of the metropolis itself. No doubt the new commissioners understand this, and, in the performance of their duty, they will be guided thereby. Havre and Liverpool, with less opportunity than we possess, have constructed magnificent docks, the wonder and ornament of those cities. We should have stone piers running out into our rivers, with fine warehouses on each side, every pier forming a commodious street. The piers should be built on arches, leaving a free passage for the tide underneath, and thus offering no obstruction to the proper sewerage of the city. This plan would lead to many improvements in neighboring streets in the erection of splendid warehouses, and would enhance the value of property greatly in the vicinity of the river front. None of these points, we presume, will be overlooked by the intelligent gentlemen who compose the Dock Commission. They will observe that these improvements are essential to the growing magnitude of the city.

## The Railroad Question—Pacific Railroad Suits.

Two Pacific Railroad cases are before the courts on points more or less directly involving the relative powers of the national and State governments in the control of railroad companies—a fact which seems to point the way to a collision of authorities that must sooner or later become inevitable. In one case a Pacific railroad corporation sought to avoid the taxation of a State through which it passed on the ground that it was a body existing under national law only, and that its property was in a certain sense the property of the nation because it was pledged to the nation by mortgage for the payment of debt. In another case a man suing for an alleged debt called upon the Territorial Court of Wyoming to appoint a receiver for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In the first case it has been decided in the United States Supreme Court that the railroad company must pay the State taxes. In the second case the Territorial government was disposed to assume the doubtful power it was called upon to exercise; but here Congress is likely to step in, for the Senate has already passed a bill annulling the Territorial law under which the Court assumed jurisdiction, and the House will doubtless coincide with it in its judgment of the propriety of this assertion of its exclusive right to control that corporation. Here, then, is the point where Congress and the State governments will make an issue in regard to the control of railroads. Although it may be thought that in the constitution there is abundant warrant for Congress to assume complete authority, yet because the usage has been to leave this to the States, and because it would be clamored against as a revolutionary interference with property rights, Congress will be slow to do it, and only some great necessity will ever urge it to this point. But in the districts not yet subject to State government it is different. There Congress is supreme, and Territorial governments cannot be permitted to stand in its way. On the grand theatre between the Pacific and the Mississippi, in the yet unsettled empire of that region, it will be shown how great is the advantage of having all the thousands of miles of railroad subject to the same law-making power; and the States that grow up there will grow with this fact included as an organic one in their structure, and they will yet give law to the older States, requiring them to follow their example.

"KEEP MOVING."—The Italian banker who was exiled from Paris for an alleged complicity with the regicide plot against Napoleon sought refuge in Switzerland. The Swiss authorities refused to shelter him. The gentleman has, consequently, to "keep moving," as the police order. Napoleon is a citizen of Switzerland.

THE NEW CITY COMMISSIONERS, comprising the Department of Public Parks, the Commissioners of Emigration and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction organized yesterday. Peter B. Sweeney was elected President of the Department of Public Parks; Isaac Bell President of the Department of Public Charities, and Richard O'Gorman President of the Commissioners of Emigration.

A NEW IDEA.—That of the famous Binckley, Andy Johnson's internal revenue solicitor, who, it appears, is prosecuting a suit in Maryland for damages consequent upon his removal from office by General Grant.

## Congressman Washburn Against the Navy.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has some sound views upon the Postal Telegraph question. Upon that subject he is entirely in accord with us. He comprehends the whole matter very intelligently, and has done a good deal in Congress to advance the interests of a system which, when adopted, as it must be one day, will prove of infinite service to this country, not only in crushing out odious monopolies, but in facilitating the transmission of thought among the people. But when he assails the navy of the country, which needs encouragement from every source, he makes a mistake. In his late speech the Congressman from Wisconsin has evidently been at sea and without a knowledge of navigation. Mr. Washburn, not satisfied with cutting down naval appropriations to a figure that would cripple the navy seriously, has endeavored to divert the attention of the country from his covert purposes by insidiously attacking certain naval officers. He introduced into his speech, for instance, various matters relating to contracts abroad, and endeavored to have tacked on to the Appropriation bill a clause prohibiting commanders on foreign service from purchasing supplies of coal and other material without having the matter arranged through the medium of a United States consul. It is well known what the calibre of some of our consuls is, and we think the government would be at least as safe in conducting purchases of coal abroad by leaving the matter in the hands of our naval commanders, who are governed by very stringent regulations, such as these—that "purchases shall be made by the paymaster, inspected by the officer in whose department the article may be required and the price certified to by the merchant of the best standing in the place and the bills examined and approved by the commanding officer." If there was any attempt at fraud it could scarcely be carried out successfully with such regulations in force.

Might we not regard Mr. Washburn's attempt to incorporate the clause to which we have referred into the naval appropriation as a direct insult to Admiral Farragut, who commanded the European fleet when the "irregularities" of which the gentleman from Wisconsin makes such a parade occurred? No one in this country will feel satisfied to know that an attempt has been made to impugn the conduct of the gallant old Admiral. Not Mr. Washburn, with all his prestige, could successfully undertake such a task.

As far as we can learn, our Minister to Portugal, when Congress refused to appropriate the money for his salary, undertook to meddle in coal sold by dealers in Lisbon to our vessels of war. His reports say that the vessels of the fleet of which Admiral Farragut had command dealt with a person who had the misfortune to be a Jew, and kept a larger beer saloon, although it was admitted that he sold coal at three shillings a ton cheaper than Mr. Harvey's pet man, who was not a Jew and did not keep a larger beer saloon. Mr. Harvey, not liking the way the squadron purchases were conducted by the Admiral's direction, made a formal report to that old seadog, Gideon Welles, who merely sent for his long speaking trumpet and bailed him across the ocean as follows:—"Minister Harvey, please attend to your own business, and don't bother yourself about naval matters. This department can attend to its affairs without your assistance." This unfriendly hail so "riled" Mr. Harvey that he appears to have united with Washburn & Co., or Washburn & Co. have united with him, as the case may be, to do all the damage they can to the navy. These gentlemen do not reflect that in endeavoring to fix blame upon a bureau they are in fact doing their utmost to stigmatize Admiral Farragut, who had the entire control of the fleet; who approved all Mr. Abercrombie's orders for coal, which were three shillings a ton less than the offer made by any one else, and who was governed by the regulations of the navy in all that he did.

All the stuff introduced by Mr. Washburn into his speech on the floor of the House was probably intended to reflect upon the service—not to correct abuses. If the latter was his object he could, by application to the Bureau of Equipment, have found out in ten minutes that there was not a particle of truth in Mr. Harvey's statements, and Admiral Farragut, ill as he is and much annoyed at these assertions, would have given him ten lines that would have put the matter entirely at rest. We are sorry that Mr. Washburn, who evidently understands how to run telegraphs on land for the benefit of both government and people, should have gone so far into salt water as to get out of his depth and come into collision with the old salts of the navy.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.—The United States Senate, without any chaffering, ought to pass at once the House bill providing a pension of three thousand dollars for Mrs. Lincoln. It is little enough, considering her claims upon the government, and it involves a simple matter of a public debt which cannot be evaded without disgrace. It should have been paid when due; it must be paid, however, and the sooner the better for the credit of the Senate. That economical body, for once, would do well to cease this straining at a gnat when it can swallow a camel.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS at this port, by the City of Antwerp and Java, supply interesting details of our cable news telegrams to the evening of the 23d of April. The exciting causes of the general radical movement which is now in actual progress in France are noted, and other matters tending to elucidate the actual condition then existing in Europe, given in our columns.

A HINT FOR HELL GATE.—Blossom Rock, an obstruction in the harbor of San Francisco, has been removed by the excavation of a chamber inside of it, by filling said chamber with powder, and by scattering the rock into ten thousand fragments, and making a good channel from a single explosion. Why not try some such experiment with the rocks of Hell Gate?

A STORY COMES FROM Monticello, Kansas, which recalls the most fearful features of the old days of blood in the Southwest. Two influential citizens of that town, having quarrelled, fought the old traditional duel with knives and pistols in a dark room. When the door was broken open one of them was found with his throat cut and the other shot through the lungs.

## The May Anniversaries.

Broadsides are in town, and the rain will come down, is a good nursery version of an old saying, especially applicable to the approach of the May anniversaries. While the city people are devoting themselves assiduously to moving, either about the city or out of it to Hoboken or Brooklyn, all the country parsons within a hundred miles radius are assiduously preparing to move into it. The occasion is a sort of annual clerical spree looked forward to with yearnings all the rest of the year by the fat ministers and the sleek broad-brimmed Quakers in the provinces. As a general thing the result is quite harmless, both strait-laced ministers and rigorous Quakers conducting themselves in a manner to serve as a bright example to such lavish and liberal followers as Henry Ward Beecher, and to throw into utter disrepute the alleged heretical doctrines of Brother Smyth and other prodigal children of the Church. In fact, the country parsons usually make a point of lecturing city brothers on the evil of their ways during these visits, and at the coming meetings it seems highly probable that they will have food enough for such lectures, very highly seasoned at that. The local monstrosities developed of late in clerical and church-going society will prove highly palatable morsels, and will go extremely well with fat spring chicken and strong tea. Thus, while the village saints are sharpening their steels and their appetites for the coming visits, the city culprits are, so to speak, trembling in their boots.

The benevolent societies, such as the Seamen's Friend, the Female Guardians and others, do immense good by their meetings, and usually give encouraging reports. The Universal Peace Union, on the other hand, mainly meets to encourage universal peace throughout the world by quarrelling among themselves; the National Temperance Society unfortunately does little more than expose the futility of its own workings; the Foreign Missions generally give an encouraging report only as to the improvement in cooking missionaries among the savages in Fugpoor and Hyderabad, and, as for the Equal Rights Association, our last impression of it was that the members succeeded only in forcibly illustrating the equal rights of men and women to denounce one another in public. The Anti-Slavery Society, which used to make the biggest "blow-out" in the lot, being now self-confessedly dead, we hope that it is speechless. There is no certainty, however, that it will not resurrect itself for the occasion if it have the ghost of a chance.

We wish the expectant parsons all success in their ministrations, and we would advise them before returning to their rural pulpits to store themselves with that useful knowledge of human life that is to be found at almost any time in the slums and alleys and in the brilliant theatres and gilded saloons of the city.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—The news from France this morning presents no new features. The infernal machines designed to be used against the Emperor have been discovered, and descriptions of them have been given in the French journals. Horrible enough they seem to be; but the question remains, who caused them to be made? It is more easy to make such machines than to organize a conspiracy. The public meetings on the *plebiscite* are about ended. Arrests are being made in large numbers. The French bishops now in Rome demand that their votes be recorded in favor of the *plebiscite*. The Italian banker, Cernuschi, who was compelled to leave France, has since been compelled to leave Geneva, where he had taken refuge. All things go well for the Emperor, and the *plebiscite* is to be a tremendous success for Napoleon the Third.

THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG WAY.—Some of the intractable antediluvian pro-slavery anti-nigger journals of the South are advocating the organization of "a white man's party." Senator Salisbury is said to have recommended this experiment as the only way to head off the republicans in Delaware on the nigger vote; but the proposition is mean, mischievous and absurd. In South Carolina the democracy have learned a wiser lesson from a little rough experience. They propose to admit that there has been a deluge—that things have been changed—that fixed facts are stubborn things—that negro suffrage is a fixed fact, and that the negro vote is worth having. This is the right way to face the new order of things; the other is a way that leads to fire, sword, slaughter and anarchy.

A TEMPEST IN A WALL STREET TEAPOT.—On Saturday Mr. Spinner found himself with about a million dollars gold belonging to the Sinking Fund, which he desired to sell and turn the proceeds into government bonds, to add to his fund in time for the debt statement of May 1. He sold his gold and bought his bonds, privately but not secretly. The speculators are trying to get up a storm because he did not consult them before doing what he did. Were there no speculators the government might transact its business as any does, without having these charges of violated faith and wicked inconsistency hurled at it from Wall Street.

THE WINNIPEG AFFAIR.—Sir John McDonald has introduced a bill in the Ottawa Parliament for the government of Winnipeg Territory. The bill changes the name of the Territory to the Province of Manitoba, and lays out rules for its government as confidently as if it was entirely subservient to Dominion laws. Sir John is counting his chickens before they are hatched. According to the latest despatches Riel has compromised with the Hudson Bay Company, and with loans and provisions from them will probably be enabled to hold his own against all the force Canada can raise.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL GRANT.—The vote by which Congress refused to require anything at the hands of the administration in regard to the Alabama claims does not mean that Congress is satisfied with the subject as it stands, or that the country does not desire some definite settlement of that great subject. It means, on the contrary, that Congress and the country have ample faith that the case may be left in the hands of General Grant "without instructions."

M<sup>r</sup>. DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL is denounced by a Dublin Catholic journal for its "gross immorality." Cardinal Cullen, from Rome, is rather severe on the first principle as from the Holy Land.

## Congress—Mr. Jencks' Civil Service Bill—A Proposed Republican Caucus.

The Decoration bill, declaring the 30th of May a public holiday for the decoration of soldiers' graves, came up in the Senate yesterday, and after some very sound debate was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill to grant Mrs. Lincoln a pension also came up and was laid aside without action. A bill granting \$25,000 from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau for the benefit of Wilberforce University, an institution for the education of colored youth to be teachers, was discussed, and Mr. Trumbull made the point that it discriminated among the pupils on account of race and color. The bill was finally laid aside.

In the House a bill was introduced to admit Georgia to representation. A resolution to adjourn on the 4th of July was adopted. Mr. Jencks' Civil Service bill was then reported from committee. It is the old bill, and provides substantially for competitive examinations for all appointments in the civil service. A lively debate ensued and disclosed at least one old foggy radical in the House who has not yet recovered from his dread of rebels, "whose hands are dripping with loyal blood." He was afraid some of them, or at least some democrat, would prove competent to pass an examination for assistant assessor or Consul to Honolulu or some other lucrative office, and get in through Mr. Jencks' bill. The debate was quite lively until the morning hour expired, and the bill went over. The House then took up the Tariff bill and discussed it as far as it went, after which the subject was varied by the discussion of Bessemer steel.

Senator Morton is getting up a call for a caucus of the republican members of the two houses of Congress to devise means of smoothing over personal jealousies among members, harmonizing differences of opinion as to important questions and arranging a policy on which to carry the fall elections in favor of the administration. The call is timely, for the need of the republican party is great. If they desire to remove all useless obstacles in the way of success we would advise them to delay no longer in legislation—to dispose in one way or another of the Funding bill, the Georgia bill, the Tariff bill and the other important matters that are engaging attention, and adjourn. They have a good chance yet to secure capital for themselves by settling these points promptly.

THEY HANG 'EM IN MONTANA.—An item of swift and determined retribution comes from Montana. Two prisoners, who were charged with robbing and attempting to murder a man named Lenhart at Helena, were tried, not by a court of justice, but by a meeting of citizens. The prisoners, it is said, confessed the crime and were immediately sentenced to be hanged at half-past four the same afternoon. The sentence was carried into effect in the presence of three thousand people, the hanging process being simplified by tying the ropes to the limb of a tree and driving away the wagons which served as platforms. The despatch says "the whole affair was conducted in a most quiet and determined manner." Evidently the mass meeting of citizens determined to make the affair a dignified success, and certainly carried it through with all the decorum that can attach to the unlawful taking of life.

A WESTERN OPINION OF WINNIPEG.—The Jefferson (Mo.) State Times is of the opinion that John Bull will have very soon to remove a peg or two from Winnipeg—that the Fenians are about, and that Uncle Sam is bound to go in and win, and that then "the wings of perfect liberty will carry a pioneering people over the fences erected by men in power," which is but another rendering of the outburst of a Minnesota patriot that "soon the American eagle, with his tail spread over the British Possessions, and his wings extending from sea to sea, will drink from the rivers of Cuba, and scream his defiance to all the world." We, too, reckon that something of this sort is coming; but we can wait a little longer. Moreover, if we gobble up the whole Continent before breakfast what shall we have for supper?

THAT HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—Now and then an incident comes up that gives such a frightful glimpse of the darker side of city life as the lightning gives of some frightful region of pitfalls and precipices and indescribable terrors. Such is the incident of the two found in the area way in Bleeker street at daylight on Monday morning. They were drunken companions of the night before—a man and a woman. They had reeled through the streets, following debauch from one arena of "delight" to another, and so had reeled down an open area way, and there they were quiet for hours, and when they were found the man was dead and the woman was found in drunken sleep on the dead body of her comrade. Fortunately such cases of intensified contrast between the pleasure sought and the death found are rare ever here.

MURDER IN SALT LAKE CITY.—Captain W. R. Strong, a Deputy United States Marshal, was shot and killed in Salt Lake City on Monday by a desperado, whom he was about to arrest. We do not believe that any significance attaches to the murder beyond what would attach to it under any circumstance; but, situated just as the Mormons are, all such disorderly proceedings in their midst are particularly unfortunate. People in Congress and out may adduce a moral from them not at all healthy to Mormonism.

LATEST REPORT OF THE PROPOSED FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.—That it has been postponed a few weeks. Let her Majesty's Canadians be thankful; for, as we understand it, the Fenian programme, when they do walk in among the Canadians, is to establish over them the banner of O'Neill and the republic of Ireland.

THE KHURGHIZ TRIBES, on the shores of the Caspian, are in open rebellion against the Russians. This movement may have in its issue a very important influence both on the commerce and religion of Asia. We consequently illustrate our cable telegram, which reports its complete initiation, by a history of its causes, remote, more immediate and local.

A GREAT EVENT FOR BROOKLYN.—The successful sinking yesterday of the great caisson, or box, in which the Brooklyn side foundation of the East river bridge is to be built. This important work, therefore, may be considered as practically commenced.